

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

THE FOLLOWING
STORES.
York HAMS.
Stilton CHEESE.
Pudding RAISINS (Valencia).
COURANTS (Paisa).
MINCEMEAT.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
FIGS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Brill NUTS.
Soft-shell ALMONDS.
Metz FRUITS.
Crystallized FRUITS.

FRUITS in Syrup.
Imperial PLUMS.
Palm PUDDINGS.
COSAQUES.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.
CONDENSED MILK.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
COOKING STOVES.
PARLOUR STOVES.

OILMAN'S STORES,
AND
WINES,

Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1885. 2094

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.
CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints.....\$21 " " 2 " "
"Dubois Frères & Co. & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS and
WHITE WINES.
Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY, \$7 1/2 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE at the PRAK, with Large
TENNIS GROUND attached. A
good View of the Harbour and out to Sea.
Apply to
DENNIS & MOSSOP,
43, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

Notices to Consignees.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Undersigned, at
Wanchai, behind the premises known as No. 3,
"Blue Buildings," whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 3rd Proximo, will be
subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 4th January, 1886, or they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 28, 1885. 2290

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Glenelg* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her and by the S.S. *Ludgate Hill*
from New York, are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or
from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day, the 30th Instant.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
4th January, 1886, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 28, 1885. 2296

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP YANGTSE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
Antwerp and Bordeaux, ex S.S.
Medoa, Thene and Gendron, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are
being landed and stored at their risk at the
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may
be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on un-
less notice is received from the Consignees
before 10 a.m. To-morrow (Tuesday), re-
questing it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.
Goods remaining undelivered after Mon-
day, the 4th January, 1886, at Noon, will be
subject to rent, and landing charges at 1
cent per package per diem.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before Wednesday, the 6th January, 1886,
or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 28, 1885. 2263

To-day's Advertisements.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
THE above Church will be RE-OPENED
for DIVINE SERVICE on SUNDAY
NEXT, the 3rd of January, 1886, at 5
o'clock in the afternoon. The Sermon
will be preached by the Rector.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2263

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF
PEKING* will be despatched for
San Francisco, via Yokohama, at an early
date, taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
RETURNS. Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20 per cent. Return Fare, if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent.
will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent.
from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply
to the through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until 5
p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco
should be sent to the Company's Office in
Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2270

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S.S. FLINTSHIRE, FROM HAM-
BURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND
SINGAPORE.

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formed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their risk into
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Hongkong, December 28, 1885. 2296

To-day's Advertisements.

**CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS.**
—AND—
MENAGERIE
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE AND
EXHIBIT AT HONGKONG.
After nearly Three Years' Absence.



MANY NOVELTIES AND
SENSATIONAL ACTS
will be presented.
For Particulars see future Advertisements.
FRANK G. WILSON,
Advance Agent.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2266

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875, the Undermentioned BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
Public Business, on FRIDAY, the 1st
January, 1886.
For the 'Chartered Mercantile Bank of
India, London and China,'
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the 'Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia and China,'
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the 'Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation,'
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
For the 'Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,'
G. O. INGBALL,
Agent.

For the New 'Oriental Bank Corporation,
Limited,'
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2271

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
Ningpo,
Capt. Wm. Forth, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 30th Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2265

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY
ISLAND, COOKTOWN,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE, &c.
VIA SINGAPORE.

The Steamship
Woonoo,
Capt. Anson, will be
despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at Daylight.
This Vessel has unusually good Cabin
Accommodation, situated amidships, upon
the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2269

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Agents.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2269

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at Through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
CHOWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Diamond,
Capt. GUTHRIE, will be
despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 29, 1885. 2267

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—
ANGLO-INDIAN, British barque, Captain
Th. Richter, Chinese.
B. H. SREVENY, German brig, Captain
Chr. Meyer, Melchior & Co.
OSYRON, American barque, Captain R.
Cahoun, Wifly Chong Kit.
DARTMOUTH, British ketch, Capt. Benj.
Flinton, Melchers & Co.
HARMONIA, German ship, Captain Kasse-
bohni, Melchers & Co.
GROENIA, British barque, Capt. William
Grant, Captain.
ISAAC REED, American ship, Capt. E. C.
Colley, Order.
LOCUS, American barque, Captain C. M.
Lawrence, Melchers & Co.
MERCH, British brigantine, Capt. Wm.
Dick, Master.
TITAN, American ship, Capt. C. H. Allen,
Russell & Co.
VINTURA, Span. barque, Capt. Ursidani,
Remedios & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
December 28, 1885—
Danube, British steamer, 561, Geo.
Anderson, Pakhoi December 23, and Hol-
loway 27, General.—YENK FAY HONG.
Amigo, German steamer, 822, F. Thiesen,
Singapore December 21, General.—WREKEN
& Co.

December 29—
Tientsin, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Douglas, British steamer, 982, M. Young,
Foonchow December 28, Amoy 26, and Swat-
ow 28, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.
Phra Chom Klao, British steamer,
1,018, E. Lightwood, Bangkok December
22, General.—YENK FAY HONG.

Diamond, British steamer, 1,739, W. E.
Guthrie, Liverpool November 7, and Singa-
pore December 22, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Nan Lai, Chinese man-of-war, 2,900,
Commander Shui, Shanghai December 28.

DEPARTURE.
December 29—
Glenelg, for Shanghai.
Mary Stewart, for Tientsin.
Phra Chom Klao, for Swatow and Bangkok.
Kepler, for Hongkong.
Amatista, for Amoy and Tientsin.
Phra Chom Klao, for Swatow and Bangkok.
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CLEARED.

South America, for New York.
Amigo, for Swatow.
Amigo, for Chefoo.
Amigo, for Tientsin.
Amigo, for Hongkong.
Amigo, for Amoy.
Amigo, for Shanghai.
Amigo, for Hongkong.

Amoy, for Hongkong.
Amigo, for Swatow.
Amigo, for Chefoo.
Amigo, for Tientsin.
<

Men enlisted by Chief Inspector Horspool in Glasgow for the Hongkong Police Force arrived here by the S. S. *Finch* on the 27th inst., and were sworn in at the Magistrate's office this morning. The men are a smart looking lot, of good physique and height. Two of them are, we understand, Irishmen, the others hailing from different parts of Scotland.

On Sunday last a scavenging contractor named Chan Sun, in the employ of the Government, was set upon and roughly handled by a crowd of men from a coolie house at Yan-mi-li. The contractor saw some of the inhabitants of the house depositing a quantity of rubbish in the road and remonstrated with them on the subject, telling them that if they persisted in committing the nuisance complained of he would have to summon them. Upon this, one of the men attacked the unfortunate contractor with a bamboo, and also induced a number of his companions to join him in the attack. Some of the neighbours went for the police and P. O. Dickinson and another constable repaired to the spot, where a considerable crowd had collected. As soon as they saw the police the coolies retired into their house, where they endeavoured to defend themselves from the police with their bamboos. An outcry, however, was effected and the coolies arrested, and brought before Mr. Wise yesterday, when the ringleader was sent to prison for ten days' hard labour, the rest of the men being fined \$1 each, with the alternative of four days' hard labour.

A CENSOR of the name of Tin Fu-chang having memorialized the Throne on the abuses connected with the purchase of arms from foreign agents and suggested severe penalties for supplying worthless weapons, the Emperor replied as follows:—The Censor Tin Fu-chang reports that the officers charged with the purchase of foreign rifles, cannon, and ammunition for the provinces make secret arrangements with the foreign traders and buy worthless articles for which they overcharge in their accounts and so get heavy subsidies and waste the revenue. Of late the purchase of foreign arms in each province has always been attended with serious abuses and waste of vast sums to the detriment of the army. Henceforward the High Authorities must redouble their watchfulness. When the arms arrive, they are to be tested one by one and any deputy who dares to try to make up the number by worthless weapons is to be most severely denounced and dealt with and forced to refund the original price, for failure to pay which he may be cashiered and prosecuted, not the slightest favour is to be allowed to be shown him. The forts which are built at any point must be all strong and let them be carefully inspected. Any careless work or result in the severe punishment of the officer in charge. The original memorial is to be copied for perusal. This Decree is to be sent at the rate of 400 li a day to all parts for the general information.—*Sien Pao*.

It is hard to understand why the Emperor should try to frighten the authorities into honest courses, instead of rendering dishonesty impossible by dealing direct with good European firms. Surely enough honest officials could be found to buy what arms are wanted. The empty threats of the above Decree are powerless against a system of organized plunder in which all are equally guilty, from the Viceroy to the deputies and the foreign agent.

The Hon. Secretary of the Kwangtung Laid-off Relief Fund has received the following letter:—

Canton, 23rd Dec., 1886.
Dear Sir, In company with Mr. Coleman I left Canton last Saturday morning at daylight with five hundred piculs of rice and one thousand rations of food for the destitute in the Kwangtung district. We visited some sixty-five villages in the Sam Chai, Tai She, To Chuk, Sin Ling, and Tai Lo embankments; the last embankment is in the Kwangtung district. The destitution is in some places very great, but as Mr. Coleman has been in the district in that part of the country, it is not necessary for me to enter into fuller details on the present occasion. I will only add that launches and soldiers were furnished by the Viceroy and rendered good service. I am, yours very truly,
E. Z. SUMNER.

Lord George Hamilton (says *Truth*) has done well to appoint Sir George Wilson to the Portsmouth command, as his claims are far superior to those of Admiral Hood. Sir George can only hold the appointment for two years and a half, as he will be retired on account of age in June, 1888.

A MURDERER of 11 inches long is a novelty. Such a weapon has been made by Mr. Victor Berry, of New York, and the result obtained, viz. that it is no novelty. It has six chambers and the cartridges are only a quarter of an inch long, and the charge consists entirely of fulminate. Although it can be conveniently carried as an ornament on a watch chain, this tiny weapon is capable of inflicting a serious wound at close quarters.

The fire-cracker business carried on between China and America is a growing one. In the last twelve months upwards of 500,000 boxes of these have been entered each box containing forty packages, and each package from six to eight crackers. They chiefly come from Canton, where they are made by convicts hired by Fooking and Chow King from the Government at about a cent a day. All of the work is done inside of the prisons, which consist of a room of 400 feet square, stacked off and surrounded by high bamboo railings. New York correspondent of *Truth*.

THE Siam *Advertiser* says—The Chief Judge of the International Court of Siam, who some time since was tried and convicted for embezzlement and imprisonment, through the agency of H. M. the King, has been pardoned and restored to his former title.

THE Bangkok *Advertiser* hears that reliable and trustworthy parties are making commendable efforts to obtain concessions to enable them to construct a system of tramways for the port and city of Bangkok. The same parties it is said are equally desirous of constructing railways to connect the City of Bangkok with Paknam and Bang-pai-in.

THE Chinese Government, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Hart, has decreed a number of Customs officers with the Order of the Double Dragon for services rendered during the late Franco-China war. The Order is stated to be extremely costly, with a veritable green-eyed monster in full relief on the ribbon. Amongst other names, we hear of Messrs. Woodruff and Hobson, Commissioners, Mr. David Mac Henderson, Engineer-in-Chief of Lighthouses, and Mr. Blakes, Harbour-master. In addition to their decorations these gentlemen are awarded mandarins of various grades.—*N. O. D. News*.

THE New York *World's* Winnipeg special of November 19th raises fears that there will shortly be another rising of Indians. It says:—Dispatches from Battleford concerning the Indians are of the most alarming nature. It is asserted that the southern and northern tribes of Indians are on the point of forming an alliance to sweep the whole country from the far north to the boundary line, massacring the inhabitants and destroying their houses. This means much more than the late rebellion, and it will be impossible for the Government to compare it to a simple riot. From information obtained from runners, who have been among the various tribes, and from the observations of others, it is predicted that trouble may come at any moment. The Government was warned very much in the same manner of the Saskatchewan troubles, but neglected to take precautionary measures until it was too late.

A RATHER interesting case recently occurred at Sandakan respecting the death of a bull, which came to a violent end, while trespassing in a gentleman's garden into which it had wandered from the right path. The owner of the house being rather short sighted, and the time evening, boldly ventured on a random shot at the intruder, but although as a rule in daylight a marksmanship, on this occasion he did not succeed in hitting the bull's eye, but he must have made a centre as the animal fell mortally wounded. The owner of the bull promptly demanded compensation, and on the other hand the gentleman, whose property, by the way, had suffered from similar intrusions, made a counter-claim for damage done to his fruit trees, flowers, &c. Being friends, however, they decided to refer the matter to the arbitration of a mutual friend, and the enquiry resulted in an award being made in favour of the gentleman for the value of the animal, thirty dollars; and on the counter-charge in favour of the gentleman whose property had suffered, to the same amount.—*North Borneo Herald*.

A WASP'S nest was discovered in a country church recently. After a little while the wasps were discovered also. The minister was proceeding leisurely to 'fiftieth', when the wasps concluded that they had better attend to business and begin a missionary work among the congregation. They sallied forth in twos and threes for the sake of mutual reinforcement, and it is safe to say that some expressions were made as to during the next half hour which would not stand the test of the strictest piety. Bald heads were especially at a discount, and when an enthusiastic wasp lighted thereon and proceeded to the performance of his duty, the stinging tone of sudden anger burst on the still and solemn air and a horny hand hit the bald spot as though it would knock the whole head off. For a little while there was something like a regular camp meeting revival in that building. Moody and Sankey songs were no longer there, were hysteric shouts and wild hurrying to and fro, and dancing up and down the aisles, until the minister shouted, in the language of the Mikado, 'Here's a pretty how d'ye do.' Just then a wasp made his personal acquaintance, and he immediately shut the Bible and made a dash for it. He was driven beyond a doubt that religion, though fitting, every other emergency is a life, is entirely inadequate when a wasp applies his business end to the human epidermis.

The following account of the death of Mr. Allen at Grave Island, taken from the *North Borneo Herald*, differs very materially from the version of the affair published by four contemporary at the end of October, and said to have been received by private advice. Mr. Allen had been a mate on board the *City of Tokio* previous to his proceeding to Sandakan. So far as we can see from the unbiassed statement of the circumstances attending his death, the natives who killed him were less than blame than he was himself.

On the 29th of October, Acting Consul-General Treacher accompanied by Mr. D. Daly, as Secretary, embarked on board H. M. S. *Merlin*, Commander W. M. Martin, to proceed to Palawan to enquire into the circumstances of the late Mr. Allen's death at Grave Island. Palawan being practically a Spanish possession, the *Merlin* touched first at Balabac, where the object of her mission. Passing along the West Coast of Palawan the vessel anchored off Wallingford Head, where Dan Tambora, the son of Dan Haroun al-Balaki, has a small ramping known as Klansan, Captain Martin and the Consul-General landed and were cordially received, numerous salutes were fired from the shore. In the afternoon the visit was returned by the *Merlin*, who was again over the vessel, the following morning the *Merlin* embarked with thirty of his followers, and the *Merlin* proceeded to Grave Island, Nacodon Gora, anchoring off Buning on the way. After considerable difficulty and negotiations, the *Merlin* was allowed to land, and was fully

accompanied by the Mikado (an Imperial prince) and all the Japanese high dignitaries, with the Diplomatic Corps, assisted. The body is being conveyed to Russia. The highest possible respect was shown by the Japanese to his memory, the same honour being accorded as would be given to the highest official in the Empire, and great credit is due to the Japanese for the way in which everything was done. Perfect order and the most perfect silence in the crowd were maintained by a small body of Police, as the procession moved from the Russian Legation to the Railway Station. In no other country in the world could this have been done better than it was done. There was a sad middle on the part of the Foreign arrangements, and the highest Japanese officials were allowed to bring up the rear, while other dignitaries were arranged in the procession anyhow. This is not polite, and the Japanese who have travelled do not admire such bungling.

There was a funeral service yesterday for the King of Spain, and many of the Japanese dignitaries who had been invited did not appear, owing perhaps to the blunders above mentioned. The R. C. Bishop of Tokio officiated, and the Church was splendidly draped and decorated, the Crown of Spain and the Grand Order of the Japanese Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum (with which the late King had been decorated by the Mikado) occupying a prominent place. An Imperial Prince, all the Japanese Ministers of State, the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies, and many foreign officials in Japanese employ, all in full uniform, formed a grand assemblage. The music was unusually fine, a distinguished lady and two gentlemen from Yokohama assisting during the service; and the effect was both impressive and imposing. Unfortunately the Japanese choir of the Cathedral was not assisting; but it is a sign of the times that so many Japanese, most of whom were not Christians, should take part in a service of this kind with the greatest reverence and respect. Three centuries have barely passed since the sad persecutions of Christians prevailed unchecked, and now we see Japanese Imperial Princes and the highest Officials of the Empire assisting at Christian religious ceremonies in which Japanese Christians take an active part, although the laws against Christianity have not yet been abrogated, and are supposed to be still in force. What impression one must be to see the respect shown by them during these services, which contrast favourably for the Japanese with what one often observes in many Christian churches.

There is another story about Corea; but this time, through the vigilance of the Japanese Government, the plot has been nipped in the bud, and all danger is over for the present. Still, from recent telegraphic news it appears that there has been a sort of panic in Corea, extending even to Peking, and the wildest rumours have been abroad, which were speedily magnified into the report that the capital of the Hermit Kingdom was infested by swarms of Japanese conspirators disguised as merchants, whom the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Seoul, with the assistance of the Police Guard of the Japanese Legation, was hard at work arresting. Indeed, it is reported that the Chinese Minister here received telegraphic information from Tientsin of the most serious nature, and at once communicated with the Foreign Office here, calling upon the Japanese Government to take measures to avert the danger which was threatened. This resulted in the Shanghai line steamer *Tokio Maru*, which was to have left on the 15th with the regular mails, being requisitioned by the Government to proceed at once to Suwon, and she started on the night of the 15th with some two dozen policemen and sergeants, and an official from the Foreign Office, and she is to wait at Suwon for further telegraphic orders before proceeding to Corea. My impression is that they will not go further, and will be recalled on receipt of news that their services are not required, the danger being over.

The origin of the whole thing is easily explained. The Korean refugee, Kim Ok Kiun, who escaped to Japan after the events of last year, managed to enlist the services of a few restless adventurers in Japan who are known to be constantly plotting to get their country involved in a war with China, hoping thereby to obtain nationality and maybe high positions in the service. These fellows set to work organizing an expedition to go over with Kim Ok Kiun; they managed to obtain a few adherents and sympathizers in Japan, but money was scarce. They then tried to raise a subscription, and it is said that \$2500 were got together by a few admirers. A treasurer having been appointed to collect and disburse this sum, he pocketed the proceeds and then turned informer, with the result that all the leading conspirators were in the hands of the Government within two days' time, while others who were implicated in the plot have been hunted all over the country. The plot has therefore completely collapsed, and the danger was really at an end before the first news of it even reached Corea. It was, I understand, part of the conspirators' programme that those concerned should land in Corea in the disguise of merchants, and the rumours of arrests there. But, although telegraphic instructions were sent from Japan to arrest any suspicious 'merchants' arriving in Corea, none have been arrested there. The complication of rumours is due to the panic which arose in Corea

but the conspiracy was upset in Japan, and all the rumours from Corea have been baseless. No attempt has as yet been made to ascertain, made by the Japanese Government to arrest the Korean Kim Ok Kiun; but he may be proved, during the trial of the other conspirators, to be the originator of the plot, and then he may be secured. The best thing to be done is to send this fellow to the Bonin Islands, where he can radiate without further harm being done to his country. He has a few unscrupulous supporters, who are willing to help him to regain his previous position. He is said to be a clever man, but I am afraid that he cannot be trusted, so for the present he had better be sent where he can do no further harm. Two of the Japanese tried to get away in the steamer from San Francisco, but were caught, and are now in goal.

The weather is getting very cold, and fires are enjoyable and necessary. There has been a good deal of rain, and as we prefer snow, the cold is acceptable. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

SUPREMACY OF THE COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Puisne Judge, Tuesday, Dec. 29.)

N. R. GRANT v. J. C. JONES, \$91.50.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Messers of Messrs. Denny and Messers, appeared for the defendant, who is at present absent from the colony.

The amount was due for photographs, bought and taken by the plaintiff, and the defendant refused to pay the same.

Mr. Griffith said the apparatus was still in his possession. When the defendant bought it, he asked plaintiff to keep it as he was going to Canton, and could not use it just then. Some time later, plaintiff had another offer for the apparatus, and at that time he told the defendant that he had better let him sell the instrument, but the defendant asked him not to do so, as he wanted it. Plaintiff had taken out a summons to recover the same, but the defendant had been induced to admit everything but the apparatus.

Mr. Griffith said the defendant had agreed to buy the apparatus only on condition that he was given credit.

Mr. Messers produced no evidence, and Mr. Griffith said he considered plaintiff was entitled to let the defendant to his bargain if he chose to do so.

Plaintiff said rather than have any more bother over the matter, he would take the instrument back, as was was worth as much now as it was when he sold it to the defendant.

Judgment was accordingly entered for defendant for \$31.50, with costs.

W. B. BAKER v. H. A. BAKER, \$49.30.

In this case Mr. W. B. Baker, an assistant to the plaintiff, had bought goods from the defendant, and although he had repeatedly applied for payment, defendant had never paid the bill.

Defendant was not present, and Mr. Howell, the bailiff, in proving service of the writ, said he had served the summons on defendant at his residence, but that he had not been in another suit. Defendant was now in goal.

His Lordship ordered defendant to be brought down to Court under a writ of habeas corpus, the case to stand over until next week.

W. COULBOURN v. BURMAN, \$228.

XAVIER V. DURAND, \$235.

On these cases being called, His Lordship informed the plaintiffs that defendant, who was not in Court, was now in bankruptcy, but that there was a chance of a settlement being arrived at by some other means, and that they had better see Mr. Caldwell before proceeding further. They might perhaps get more by doing that than by getting judgments. In the meantime the cases would stand over.

SOTER v. J. M. DE JESU, \$110.

Defendant, who is a clerk at the Customs House, was not in Court, and his Lordship informed plaintiff that he had better make his claim before the Registrar, as the defendant was now in bankruptcy.

MARINE COURT.

(Before Captain R. Murray Ramsey, R.N., Acting Harbour Master, Tuesday, Dec. 29.)

DRUNK ON BOARD SHIP.

Henry Briggs, a seaman belonging to the S. S. *Glenfrisk*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on board the *Glenfrisk* on the 26th inst. The defendant was brought up yesterday, and pleaded, but the case was postponed until this morning for the production of witnesses.

The evidence of Robt. Glegg, chief officer, and H. P. Snow, third officer of the *Glenfrisk*, was to the effect that about 1 p.m. on the 26th inst. defendant was drunk and disorderly on board the *Glenfrisk*. He was unable to stand and was falling about the deck and talking about the chief officer in a threatening manner. He had been logged for drunkenness on the voyage out and was fined for a similar offence a fortnight ago. He was interviewed with him on board and Captain Snow applied at the Yau-mai Police Station to have the man arrested.

P. C. W. Dickinson, who was sent with another constable by Inspector Thomson to arrest the defendant, at about 1.30 went on board the *Glenfrisk*. The defendant was not then on board, but they found him in a store in the dock and took him to the Yau-mai Station. He did not appear to be constable to be drunk and went quietly to the station.

His Worship said that from the evidence of the ship's officers defendant appeared to have been drunk before, if he was not when arrested. He would order that the defendant should forfeit seven days' pay.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before A. G. Wain, Esq., Tuesday, Dec. 29.)

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Wong Ah-ut, unemployed, was charged with stealing \$1 from the person of Lau Lou, a shopman, on the 23rd inst.

Complainant's statement was to the effect that on the 23rd inst. while he was walking in Pao Sing Lane, defendant and another came up to him. One of the men struck him on the shoulder while defendant seized a silver dollar he had in his hand. Both men then ran away, but defendant was stopped by Lau Lou, who was walking in the same lane, and he was picked up by the constable.

Defendant, who stated that complainant

owed him money and beat him when he asked for payment, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

TRAFFIC-KOP-FIT LITIGATION.

Li Azo, of No. 6 Kwong Yui, West Street, was convicted of keeping an agency for dealing in Pak-kop-fu and Tse-tai-lit tickets and was fined \$10, or one month's hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Chan Say, a shop coolie, and five others were charged with being rogues and vagabonds on the 28th inst.

O. M. Chung, A. S. 375, was on board a small steamer in the harbour on the 28th inst., at noon, and saw the first defendant stand a blanket belonging to one of the passengers. The sergeant arrested him, and half an hour afterwards he saw the other defendants hanging about the ship, where they said they came to look for a friend. The owner of the blanket was going away with the ship and the article had therefore been returned to him.

Defendant denied stealing the blanket and was ordered to find two sureties of \$50 each for his good behaviour for three months; in default to be committed for three months. Other defendants discharged.

TRADE WITH CHINA THROUGH BURMA.

In advocating the annexation of Upper Burma, the *Bangkok Gazette* points out in forcible style the advantages which are likely to accrue to British trade with the interior markets of China. It says:—

The point of view, however, which will probably carry most weight at present, in England especially, is that of the possibilities of trade with Western China. The need for extended markets is proved by the cordial sympathy which Mr. Colquhoun's project for a Siam railway has elicited in commercial circles in Great Britain. We have pointed out before now that the chief impediment in the way of the realization of Mr. Colquhoun's scheme is the political one. Capitalists will not put the required money into a country like Siam, still dependent on the caprice of autocratic sovereigns, and threatened moreover by the land-hungry French. In the present position of Indo-China politics the simplest mode of tapping Western China is through Burma. Theebaw has surrendered to us the land up to the point where Western China trade has always struggled to strike the great highway of the Irrawaddy, and it would be a wise policy to throw open the chance this offered.

With British officials at Bhamo the trade will only have to struggle against the physical difficulties of transit to Bhamo, and the rapacity of the hill tribes. Engineering skill will soon remove, or greatly lessen, these difficulties; and the actions of the hill tribes will be gradually reduced to a minimum, especially if China will co-operate with us in reducing them. Then there will be some fair prospect of this trade, which has been a golden dream of the future to at least a generation of traders, becoming a reality, to the great enrichment of British manufacturers as well as of Burmese and Chinese merchants.

By thus actually coming into familiar contact with China in the West as well as in the East, and by coming into contact with her on this side only in peaceful trade, we may fairly look for a gradual breaking down of Chinese exclusiveness. We may hope too to see the dawn of the great intercontinental trade between the 600 millions of human beings dwelling between Kurrahee and Shanghai, to which Mr. Colquhoun looks forward, through the facilitation of that vision must remain for our children's children.

CONSUL SEYMOUR ON RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* reproduces the following extract from a report by Consul Seymour, the representative of the United States at Canton, dated June 13, 1885:—

The recent war has possibly demonstrated the necessity of establishing a system of rapid communication between important points in the empire by means of railways to prevent a repetition of the trouble experienced by the Chinese in their supplies for their armies cut off by the interruption of coast commerce. The time has arrived for a successful advocacy of railways throughout China, and if the subject is judiciously presented and advocated there is no reason why, with superior talent and experience in the construction of those highways of commerce, Americans may not take and maintain the lead in this enterprise, for which the American railway system has developed superior talent and facility, especially as the United States is almost the only great Power which seeks no territorial acquisitions.

The security and integrity of the empire, which would be promoted by a railway system, as a means of defense not only against foreign foes, but also against internal disturbances, would eventually secure a cordial receipt for a railway project from conservative Chinese, who so carefully guard this subject to the attention of our Government and of enterprising Americans. Measures are in progress among European capitalists to take the initiative by offering loans of money to be expended in railway building in China. The enterprise can be more successfully carried on by Americans whose experiences in transcontinental railways, whose superior implements and facilities for constructing railways give them obvious advantages.

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life called upon sheriffs and all other officials to protect themselves from as well as, and simultaneously, warned the people that the course they were pursuing would bring down upon them the heavy hand of the federal Government. Meanwhile the anti-Chinese fever had spread to Seattle, and the Chinese of that place were notified that they must go by the 5th. The Mayor telegraphed to the Governor for assistance, and the Governor communicated the circumstances to the President. The great bulk of the native Americans at Seattle enrolled themselves under the command of the sheriff, and prepared to oppose the police at all cost. (It is peculiar that the authors of these anti-Chinese outrages are almost invariably foreigners.) On the 7th inst., the President issued a proclamation notifying the 'insurgents' of Washington Territory to desist from their unlawful proceedings by the 8th at noon, in default of which they must be prepared to take the consequences. The effect of the proclamation was to restore quiet at Seattle; the courage of the mob cooled off at its fingers end, when there arose possibility of actual fighting. Five companies of U. S. troops arrived on Saturday night, and a number of arrests of men charged with attempting to incite a riot against the Chinese were made. On Monday four companies arrived at Tacoma, and the U. S. Marshal proceeded to arrest the leaders of the riot of the 3rd, including the Mayor, the Judge, two newspaper editors, and about twenty leading citizens; they are all at present in military custody. The Secretary of War has issued orders to the troops to carry out the purpose of the President's proclamation, and to immediately upon mobs which molest the Chinese.

In this city, the anti-Chinese movement presents an occasional ludicrous picture. Governor O'Donnell arranges a band of ragamuffins every Sunday. The burden of his song is always the same—'Clean out Chinatown! The Chinese must go!' He boasts that he has been 'burying skeletons' in the East, and that when his 'battalions' are sufficiently drilled he will clear out Chinatown. The other day, the electric police along some street got out of order, and rang a general alarm to all the police stations and armories. In ten minutes there were eight Gatling guns in position round Chinatown, and if O'Donnell and his brigade had been within range and disposed for mischief, there would not have been enough left of them to open minutes to bury—nothing the militia and police would be better than to get a chance at them. They have served a useful purpose; they have cured all decent men in California of the brutal anti-Chinese mania. By now even the newspapers will pick up courage, and say what they think on the subject.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, December 29.

OPPIUM—New Patna, cash, 5624/5074.

Old Patna, cash, 5624/5074.

New Benares, cash, 5624/5074.

Old Benares, cash, 5624/5074.

New Malwa, cash, 5624/5074.

Old Malwa, cash, 5624/5074.

New Allowance, cash, 5624/5074.

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New Persian, cash, 5624/5074.

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